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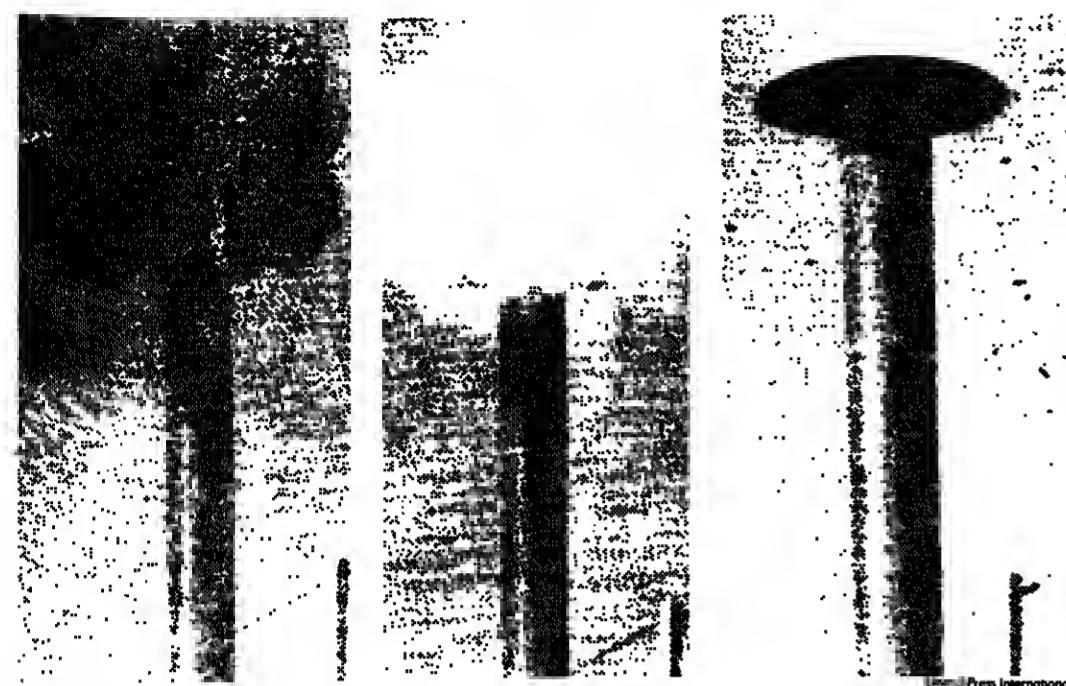
Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, misty and cloudy. Temp. 11-19-61. Tuesday, similar. LONDON: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 11-19-61. Tuesday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Monday, 4-13 (19-61). TUESDAY, 4-22 (18-71). NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 4-13 (19-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

No. 29,760

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Black smoke pours yesterday from chimney over Sistine Chapel in Rome, indicating that no pope had been elected, then turns gray. In the third photo, pieces of burned ballots drop from chimney.

But Gray Smoke Confuses Watchers

Cardinals Fail to Elect a Pope

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Black smoke billowed over the roof of majestic Sistine Chapel tonight signaling to the world and to tens of thousands of believers massed in Saint Peter's Square that the members of the sacred College of Cardinals had failed to agree on a new pope.

The conclave will now go into its second day of voting tomorrow. Today, the 111 cardinal electors voted four times, twice in the morning and twice in the late afternoon. After the morning sessions, too, the inconclusive result was announced by black smoke. The ballots, notes, tally sheets and any other documents written by any of the electors during the voting are burned after each session in a stove inside the chapel where the voting takes place. Chemicals are added to make the smoke black as long as the vote is inconclusive. As soon as the new pope is elected — by a two-thirds majority plus one — the smoke is made to be white.

Wire services reported that during both the morning and evening balloting that the first puffs of smoke were clearly black, then turned gray, causing some confusion. But Vatican Radio made it clear that the smoke was black, thus no pope had been elected.

Not Seen Since Sept. 24

Algeria Leader Reported To Be Visiting Moscow

PARIS, Oct. 15 (IHT) — President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria has left for Moscow on a "working visit," the Algerian national news service said today.

The announcement, which failed to mention precisely when Mr. Boumedienne was to have left, followed European press reports that he had not been seen in public since Sept. 24 and that his absence may have been due to a military coup.

Iraq postponed a meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled for next Saturday, which Algeria was to have attended, because of events in Algeria, the authoritative Cairo daily Al-Ahram reported.

Mr. Boumedienne failed to appear at national events that he ordinarily would not have missed, and he has not been available to receive VIP visitors from Arab and Communist countries.

Various Rumors

French press reports spoke of various rumors in Algiers that Mr. Boumedienne had taken ill on his return from an Arab summit meeting last month or was in seclusion, planning a routine political convention.

The conservative Paris newspaper *l'Aurore*, which opposes Mr. Boumedienne, claimed that he may have been the victim of a coup attempt. It said that he may have been wounded in the face — which would explain his seclusion — and imprisoned in the cellars of the presidential residence, where he had his predecessor, Ahmed Ben Bella, held after overthrowing him in 1965.

The paper claimed that the coup failed because the plotters failed to win help from Western support.

l'Aurore said that "the reason for the grave events [that] appear to have taken place was Boumedienne's drive to nationalize all privately owned land and small businesses."

Democratic Plan

Meanwhile, an exiled Algerian politician published a plan to impose a leftist democratic solution to the Algerian crisis.

Mohamed Boudiaf, a former Boumedienne lieutenant living in

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Energy, Tax-Cut Bills Pass In Final Congress Session

Two Dozen Top Items Are Voted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WPT) — Congress passed the top priority energy and tax-cut bills and then nearly quit for the year today after the longest and busiest adjournment session in memory.

All last night and all day today the House of Representatives and Senate stayed in session as groggy members voted on the most important legislation of the session. After the House adjourned at 6:45 p.m. and the Senate at 7:17 p.m., members went off for three weeks of campaigning before many of them must stand for re-election.

Congress occasionally has worked through the night on the final day of a session, but usually it has been to wait for one or two big bills tied up in controversy and the two bodies would recess for long periods waiting.

The House did not recess during this marathon session as it took final action on about two dozen major bills and a long list of minor measures.

Passed in that final spasm were bills extending aid to education, public service jobs, highway-transit aid, airline deregulation, bank reform, housing aid, veterans pensions, college aid to middle income families, increased veterans pensions as well as the \$19 billion tax cut and the omnibus energy bill.

Left behind to die were bills to create a department of education, hold down hospital costs, give tuition tax credits, decide the use of Alaska lands, and set up a sugar price support program.

There were these major actions:

• The Senate approved 72-3 a compromise measure cutting taxes for individuals and businesses by \$18.7 billion. The House approved

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Terrorists Slay 20th Civil Guard In Bilbao Attack

MADRID, Oct. 15 (AP) — A paramilitary civil guard was killed in Bilbao, making the 20th police victim in the Basque country so far this year, as Premier Adolfo Suarez said in this newspaper interview today, that he will not impose a state of emergency in that area in northern Spain.

The civil guard was riddled with submachine-gun bullets fired from a car as he was on duty in the port of Lequeio last night. His assassination came only one day after six terrorists with submachine guns ambushed a police patrol on the outskirts of Bilbao, killing two policemen and seriously wounding a third.

The terrorists were believed to be commandos of the Basque separatist organization ETA, seeking independence of Spain's Basque provinces.

The police also reported defusing today a bomb of five plastic explosives planted in a power station in the San Sebastian town of Zumaya.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

With 3 Companions

Frenchman, 49, Becomes Oldest to Conquer Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Pierre Mazeaud, 49, a determined French politician, climbed Mount Everest with three companions today, the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism announced.

When the cardinals entered the conclave Friday evening and the doors were sealed, there was no known front-running candidate.

Most of those familiar with the pre-conclave negotiations predicted that the new pope will again be an Italian.

They still expected a brief conclave of only a few days. Several experts predicted a conclusive vote tomorrow.

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5 Western Envoys Meet on Strategy

Namibia Showdown Talks Begin Today

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Senior officials of five Western nations made final preparations today for showdown talks with South Africa that could determine whether South-West Africa (Namibia) remains internationally recognized independence or remains indefinitely under South African tutelage.

Led by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Western negotiators gathered for a brief strategy session in preparation for two days of talks beginning tomorrow. The Western team will meet with a South African delegation led by Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Earlier in the day, three members of the Western delegation — For-

ign Secretary David Owen of Britain, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs — arrived in the South Africa capital from a day of talks in Windhoek, territorial capital of South-West Africa.

They joined Mr. Vance and Olivier Sibiri, French undersecretary for overseas territories, who arrived in Pretoria last night. Together, the five officials comprise the most powerful diplomatic group ever to visit South Africa, reflecting the importance the Western nations attach to the South-West Africa dispute.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen have separate briefings for reporters, who are optimistic that the talks will resolve the impasse that has developed between South Africa and the United Nations. South Africa has

ruled South-West Africa for nearly 60 years under a League of Nations mandate disputed by the United Nations.

At issue in the Pretoria talks is whether South Africa will proceed with a go-it-alone election in the territory in December, as announced last month, or agree instead to a UN plan for an internationally supervised vote next year. If the Pretoria government balks at the UN plan, it risks an African move for economic sanctions in the Security Council later this month.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen have emphasized that they will not be using the threat of sanctions in the talks, which marks the first occasion in which Mr. Botha, elected prime minister two weeks ago, will head the South African delegation in international negotiations. However, the Western officials have made it clear that South Africa cannot rely on Western veto if a sanctions resolution comes to a vote at the United Nations.

For South Africa, the cost of deadlock in the talks could be Western agreement to impose limited sanctions — an oil boycott, for example — that would be lifted only if Pretoria agreed to UN involvement in South-West Africa's transition to black majority rule. South African experts estimate that the country has oil reserves sufficient for two or three years in the event of a boycott.

The foreign secretary of Spain's ruling centrist party, Javier Ruperez, negotiated the release with leaders of the Polisario, the Algerian-backed guerrilla movement that has been fighting Morocco and Mauritania for what was formerly the Spanish Sahara.

Asked whether his negotiation meant an official Spanish recognition of the Polisario, Mr. Ruperez said it did not but that obviously the Polisario Front "exists since there have been contacts with its members and because among other things they capture Spanish fishermen."

One of the fishermen, Jose Maria Abrante, told colleagues in Las Palmas: "We bring a message from the Polisario Front for all Canary fishermen. In order to avoid more kidnappings do not go fishing in the waters of the Sahara because they belong to the Polisario."



Valdik Enger, left, and Rudolf Chernyayev leave the Federal Courthouse in Newark, N.J., Friday after their conviction.

2 Russians Plan to Appeal U.S. Spying Conviction

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 15 (NYT)

— Attorneys for two Soviet citizens said yesterday that they would appeal the conviction of the two men on espionage charges.

The two, both employees of the United Nations, were found guilty here Friday night of three charges of espionage by a federal court jury that deliberated from about noon until 8:30 p.m. The convictions were the first of a Soviet citizen for espionage in the United States since 1964.

A Soviet consul-designate in New York City, Yevgeni Anupov, who sat through the trial as an observer, repeatedly asserted that the two defendants had been framed by the FBI. "As we have said all along, they are not guilty," Mr. Anupov said.

Land Mine Kills 16

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Sixteen persons were killed today when the truck in which they were traveling detonated a guerrilla land mine, the chief minister of the Ovambo region of South-West Africa said.

The Rev. Cornelius Njoba said that the explosion occurred at Nkongo, in the north of the territory.

The defendants, Valdik Enger, 39, and Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, were allowed to remain free on bond through the weekend. They are in the custody of the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli Dobrynin.

Federal District Judge Frederick Lacey, who said Friday that the guilt of the defendants had been manifest, said he would decide tomorrow whether to allow the men to remain free pending sentencing on Oct. 30. Two of the charges against the UN employees call for 10-year prison sentences and a third for life imprisonment.

Enger and Chernyayev were held in jail for 37 days after they were arrested on May 20 in a New Jersey shopping center in the company of a Soviet diplomat, Vladimir Zinaykin, who had been the third secretary of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Mr. Zinaykin was not tried because of his diplomatic status and he has since left the country.

In June of this year, Soviet authorities began urging the release of the other two men in Mr. Dobrynin's custody and, after intervention by President Carter, this was done.

The interest of the president and the State Department in the trial has given rise to reports that a deal is being made between the United States and the Soviet Union to trade Enger and Chernyayev for the release of a major dissident or for one or more Soviet prisoners of interest to U.S. intelligence agents.

Although U.S. counterintelligence officials considered the spying uncovered to be an important one, both the arrest and the trial of the two UN employees were played down by the U.S. and Soviet governments. The trial came while sensitive negotiations were under way over disarmament treaties, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was scheduled for more talks on this subject in Moscow this week.

During the trial, the teams of defense attorneys, headed by Matthew Boyland of Newark and Donald Ruby of New York City, were hampered by restrictions placed on them by representatives of the Soviet government, which paid the cost of the defense.

A defense of entrapment might have gotten the men free, one of the attorneys said. But this would have required Enger and Chernyayev to admit that they had been spying and the official Soviet position was that the spying did not occur.

Jaguar Crashes in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad, Oct. 15 (AP) — A French Jaguar warplane crashed yesterday as it came in to land near Ndjamena, capital of this northwest African country where the French Air Force is helping put down a guerrilla insurrection, military sources said. The pilot was killed, the sources said.

WEATHER

C	F	C	F
24 75	75	51	41
18 44	51	42	49
21 70	70	19 46	59
23 73	73	20 41	64
25 67	67	20 42	65
22 45	45	18 44	59
18 64	64	13 55	55
20 68	68	22 72	72
21 70	70	11 55	55
20 75	75	22 72	72
17 59	59	15 59	59
13 55	55	22 73	73
23 72	72	21 79	79
17 63	63	16 54	54
24 57	57	12 54	54
12 54	54	30 55	55
5 41	41	22 81	81
20 68	68	11 61	61
24 75	75	22 73	73
26 78	78	21 79	79
17 43	43	19 59	59
29 68	68	20 54	54
19 66	66	13 55	55
22 72	72	11 51	51
27 81	81	20 55	55
19 66	66	11 51	51

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

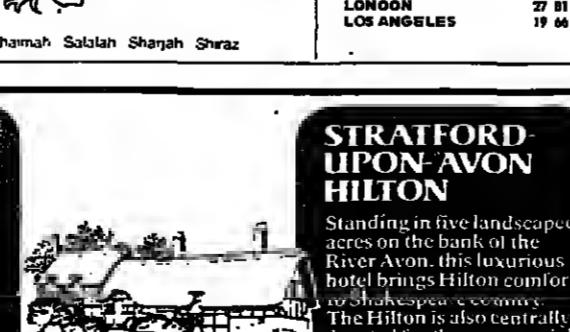
The Gulf's oil riches are now legendary. They are fuelling an economic expansion unprecedented in history. But the search for further oil continues, creating opportunities in itself, and aiming to create even further opportunities for the people of the Gulf and the people who do business with the Gulf. It is this new world of opportunities that Gulf Air serves, with a fleet of specially luxurious Lockheed TriStars and advanced Boeing 737-200's to and through the Gulf flying to a most convenient schedule. Gulf Air. Part of a new world so that you too can be a part of it.



HILTON INTERNATIONAL
For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service Office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.



MUNCHEN HILTON
Overlooking the lovely 'Englischer Garten', the Munchen Hilton offers the business traveller peace, quiet and supreme comfort. Yet it is only a short distance from the town centre and Schwabing. Indoor pool, health club, sauna and rooftop sunbath club are just a few features of this beautiful and luxurious hotel.



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON HILTON
Standing in five landscaped acres on the bank of the River Avon, this luxurious hotel brings Hilton comfort to Shakespeare's country. The Hilton is also centrally located for the commercial cities of the Midlands.



PARIS HILTON
Near the Eiffel Tower, the Hilton offers spacious guest rooms, two colour TVs daily. The three restaurants provide fine cuisine and fine wines. Spacious rooms have a contemporary French spirit.



DUSSELDORF HILTON
Ideally situated a short distance from the airport, the station and the railway station. An indoor heated pool, sauna, colour TV in each room and fine restaurants make this a great hotel.

To Answer Questions on Camp David Accords

U.S. Sends Aide to Meet With Hussein

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Assistant Secretary of State Harry S. Saunders left for Jordan today to present the answers of the United States to questions posed by King Hussein on the Camp David accords.

The State Department said that President Carter had approved the answers but it did not say what they were or when they might be disclosed. "What happens to them afterward remains to be decided," said department official George Sherman.

Mr. Saunders will meet with King Hussein in Amman to explain the answers and deal with any questions that the king might have. Mr. Sherman said.

King Hussein disclosed the questions — more than two dozen of them — on Oct. 1 on a U.S. news program after sending them to American officials in Washington.

Mostly the questions either sought further elaboration on elements of the Camp David accords or brought up issues not mentioned in the final documents signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States. Some of the questions touched, for example, on Jerusalem, Syria's Golan Heights, which are occupied by Israel, and Palestinian self-determination.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Carter said he had seen King Hussein reading his questions on the TV program but had not yet responded to them.

"They are in the process of being assessed by the State Department," Mr. Carter said. He added that he had not yet received the questions "personally. But I know basically what is in them."

"We have been trying to induce the Jordanians, and to some lesser degree the Palestinians, who live on the West Bank-Gaza Strip area, to participate in the talks," among Egypt, Israel and the United States that began here Thursday.

Those talks continued yesterday and today on an informal basis here, Mr. Sherman said. He said that agreement has been reached on a number of the articles in the last few days.

The bill cuts capital gains taxes — those on sales of stocks, real estate or other assets held a year or longer — from the present maximum of 49.1 percent to 28 percent. This would be done by raising the present 50-percent exemption on capital gains to 60 percent, with the remaining 40 percent taxed at the same rate applied to the taxpayer's regular income. After a \$20,000 exclusion, the other 60 percent of capital gains would be subject to a new graduated "alternative minimum tax" of up to 25 percent, which would be paid only if it exceeds the taxpayer's regular income.

The Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill had been expected to sail through Congress as a monument to the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey but after it passed the House in March it bogged down in the Senate. The weakened version of the House sent Mr. Carter today sets national goals of 4 percent unemployment and 3 percent inflation in five years.

• Coal Conversion — The bill requires that new utility and industrial plants be built to use some fuel other than oil or gas, and that existing utilities convert from gas to some other fuel by 1990, and it empowers the government to order conversion of existing industrial plants on a case-by-case basis.

• Utility Rates — The bill directs state regulatory agencies to consider energy-saving procedures, such as ordering utilities to offer lower rates for off-peak energy consumption when setting rate structures. It also authorizes the government to order interconnection of electric power systems to avert shortages.

• General Conservation — The bill authorizes \$900 million over three years to insulate schools and hospitals and up to \$800 million in grants to help poor families insulate their homes, orders the setting of energy efficiency standards for major home appliances and doubles existing penalties on automakers whose fleet averages violate mileage standards.

• Taxes — The only tax left in the bill is a mild levy on the sale of gas-guzzling cars. It would start with 1980 models next year when a car getting less than 15 miles a gallon would be taxed \$200. The tax would increase each year until 1986 when it would become permanent and the highest tax on a car getting less than 12.5 miles a gallon would be \$3,200.

• Congress miraculously avoided the usual fight over the use of federal funds for abortion as the House simply approved the compromise restrictions placed in the Health, Education and Welfare appropriation bill by a vote of 198-149 and sent it to the president. Congress did not finally settle the public works budget, which Mr. Carter vetoed, but a stop-gap funding resolution cut out 11 water projects costing \$1.5 billion which he opposed. This also kept alive the Department of Energy, whose annual authorizing legislation has not passed.

• The House defeated, 177 to 194, a bill supporting domestic sugar prices at 15.7 cents a pound, between the 13-cent world price and the 17-cent domestic producers wanted. It was a defeat for Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., who comes from a sugar state and had guided it through the Senate. Killed with the sugar bill was a provision Mr. Carter badly wanted extending until after Congress returns in January his authority to waive requirements that he raise tariff barriers against foreign goods flooding the United States.

• Congress killed the tuition tax credit bill that Mr. Carter threatened to veto, but approved his

the agreed-upon or disputed articles are.

Mr. Sherman characterized the work being done by the negotiators as within the Camp David framework. Progress continues, but more is needed to achieve total agreement.

Participating

in the informal talks were Foreign Ministers Butros Ghali of Egypt and Moshe Dayan of Israel. They also met with Egypt's new defense minister, Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali. They discussed details of withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the Sinai and arrangements to secure the area from attack. Meanwhile, legal advisers to all three delegations worked on treaty language.

More informal talks are to be held tomorrow.

Congress Votes Tax Bill In Rush to Adjournment

(Continued from Page 1)

the hill 337 to 38 later today and sent to the White House.

The legislation would cut taxes for 65 million couples and individuals next year, reduce capital gains taxes and offer a new break to taxpayers over 55 who sell their homes.

The bill would cut taxes for individuals by a total of \$12.7 billion by increasing the present \$750 personal exemption to \$1,000, cutting tax rates across the board and raising the standard deductions to \$2,300 for single taxpayers and \$4,600 for couples.

Dropped in conference was a provision permitting a tax credit of up to \$250 for college tuition and another that would have provided additional tax cuts of \$164.5 billion in 1980 through 1983 if Congress held down the growth of federal aid that began here Thursday.

These talks continued yesterday and today on an informal basis here, Mr. Sherman said. He said that agreement has been reached on a number of the articles in the last few days.

Energy Bill Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

worked out after nearly a year of negotiations between House and Senate would end price controls on new gas in 1985, but controls could be reimposed for 18-month period if the president or Congress decided prices had risen too far.

The ceiling on the well-head price of gas, which is about one-third the home-delivered price, is now \$1 per thousand cubic feet. It would rise to about \$2 immediately and then annually by the rate of inflation plus about

McFall, Wilson and Roybal — All California Democrats

House Reprimands 3 Members in Korean Scandal

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT) — In a session described by one representative as a "traumatic and painful experience," the House voted Friday night to reprimand three of its members for their roles in the South Korean influence buying scandal.

The three, all of them California Democrats, are John McFall, a former House majority whip, Charles Wilson and Edward Roybal.

The House action grew out of a months-long investigation by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct into what has become known as Koreagate — the attempts by South Korean businessman Tongsu Park to buy influence for himself and for his country by lavishing money on certain members of Congress.

Rep. McFall, 60, who has served in the House for 22 years, was accused of accepting a \$3,000 cash contribution from Mr. Park in 1974 and failing to report it as a campaign contribution, as required by law.

Mr. Wilson, 61, a House member for 16 years, was accused of accepting a \$1,000 cash wedding present from Mr. Park in 1975 at the time the congressman married a South Korean woman. Mr. Wilson initially failed to list the contribution on his campaign questionnaire that asked all members of the House if they had received anything of value from Mr. Park, but he later told the committee of the present.

Penalty Reduced

Mr. Roybal, 62, who is of Hispanic descent, is also completing 16 years in the House. He was accused of receiving a \$1,000 cash campaign contribution from Mr. Park, of converting the money to his own use, and of lying to the committee when he testified under oath that he had received nothing of value from Mr. Park.

Because the charges against Mr. Roybal were more serious than those against his two colleagues,

TNT Exploded Near Italy Official's Home

LUCCA, Italy, Oct. 15 (AP) — A small TNT charge today exploded outside the apartment house of Maria Eletta Martini, Christian Democratic vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, causing slight damage and no injury, police announced.

Miss Martini's sister was inside the apartment when the explosion occurred, police said. The blast shattered windows of the house. Police theorized that leftist terrorists carried out the bombing.



Edward Roybal

Charles Wilson

John McFall

the committee recommended that he be censured — a harsher penalty than reprimand.

But the House, bowing to arguments that the stiffer penalty would be interpreted by the Hispanic community as singling out one of

its own for "cruel and inhuman punishment," voted to reprimand rather than censure Mr. Roybal. The vote to lessen the penalty was 219 to 170.

The last House member to be censured was the late Thomas

Blanton, D-Texas, who was reburied in 1921 for introducing an obscene resolution.

Neither censure nor reprimand result in any loss of voting privileges or participation in House affairs.

By Republican Campaign Staff

Two Hired, Fired to Probe Gov. Brown

By Richard Bergholz

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 15 — Last Monday, the campaign staff of Evelle Younger, the California attorney general and the Republican nominee for governor, hired two men for \$2,500 to investigate public information on Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. and his family.

Friday night, the investigators were fired after their project became publicly known.

The head of the Younger campaign is Kenneth Rietz, who worked on the campaign of former President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 as the head of the Youth For Nixon operations.

Two years ago, Mr. Rietz acknowledged that in 1972 he helped put a spy in Democrat Edmund Muskie's headquarters. But in reference to the men hired to investigate Gov. Brown, he said that "this is something I didn't know about." Mr. Younger echoed him: "I don't know anything about it."

'Plumber-Style' Operation

Gray Davis, Gov. Brown's campaign manager, described the hiring of the investigators as a "plumber-style" operation — a reference to political dirty tricks of the Nixon campaign staff.

The men were identified as John Eppelk, a private investigator, and

John Dailey, a retired Internal Revenue Service investigator. Sheldon Lytton, Mr. Younger's deputy campaign manager, said that they had been hired last Monday by Lon Barnett, identified as director of "opposition research" in the Younger campaign.

They were paid \$2,500 in advance and told to research all public information available on Gov. Brown, Mr. Lytton said.

"They were to work from all public records — newspaper clippings, public records, campaign expense reports, corporate filings, things like that," he said.

There were reports that the investigators had solicited information from agents of the California Department of Justice, who, Mr. Younger has confirmed, have been asking questions about a state liquefied natural gas (LNG) siting bill.

He also denied vehemently that the department's investigation, followed by his campaign staff's search, indicated that he was looking for material on Gov. Brown's personal life.

"I didn't send these two private investigators anywhere," he said. "I didn't know these guys."

Mr. Rietz' past record in the 1972 Nixon campaign was known to Mr. Younger and his advisers who Mr. Rietz was hired. Because of his background with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rietz said, "I have kept everybody in the campaign from doing anything that could be construed as improper conduct."

© Los Angeles Times

of Justice to seek information that he could use against Gov. Brown in the gubernatorial campaign.

Under questioning by reporters, Mr. Younger conceded that his agents had talked to Mr. McCarthy about the bill, but he would not reveal the subject of any investigation.

The new legislation will impose a federal tax on diesel fuel burned by the barges, with receipts to accumulate in a trust fund for waterway construction. The tax will be phased in starting in 1980, reaching a maximum of 10 cents a gallon by 1985. At the peak rate, it will recover about \$100 million annually, less than 20 percent of the government's estimated expenditures for waterway construction and maintenance.

The waterway bill was attached as a rider to an obscure bill exempting certain bingo games from federal taxation. The bingo bill was used as a vehicle for the compromise legislation that had been worked out with lobbyists from the administration, the large lines, the railroad industry and environmental groups.

However, when the waterway compromise was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday, it was worded so that the waterway legislation became a substitute to the bingo tax bill rather than an amendment to it. As a result, the bingo bill that emerged from the Senate contained the waterway compromise but not the bingo tax exemption.

This outraged some Democratic House members from Michigan, where the state party has used bingo games to raise campaign funds.

After last-minute lobbying pressure, they agreed to let the waterway bill move on to enactment without mentioning bingo taxes.

Waterways: Tax Passed By House

Reverses a Policy Instituted in 1787

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WPI) — The waterway toll act has finally become a waterway toll act after a political squabble over bingo games raised last-minute doubts about its fate.

After some hasty negotiating resolved the bingo problem, the House voted 287-to-123 on Friday to enact the bill, which would impose a federal tax on barge lines hauling freight on inland waterways that are built or maintained with federal funds.

The House bill is identical to the one that the Senate approved last Tuesday.

Old Policy Reversed

The principle contained in the new act — that shippers must pay for use of federally maintained waterways — reverses a policy instituted by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which declared that inland waterways should be "forever free . . . without any tax, impost or duty thereon."

The new legislation will impose a federal tax on diesel fuel burned by the barges, with receipts to accumulate in a trust fund for waterway construction.

The waterway bill is not inspected when it arrives. As a result, Art Metal often claims that it is not responsible for faulty or damaged merchandise. When 1,650 Art Metal filing cabinets were recently inspected following a complaint, 500 were found to have locks that did not work.

A section of the warehouse is devoted to furniture damaged by water leaks from the roof of the warehouse or from collisions when forklift trucks hit bumpers in the warehouse floor drop the furniture.

Conditions at the Middle River warehouse were called to the attention of GSA Administrator Jay Solomon by Walter Kallaur, whom Mr. Solomon recently named to head GSA's regional office in Washington. Mr. Solomon sent two aides, Robert Rogers and Peter Lee, to look at the facility, and they reported that it was a small scandal.

"This is damaged furniture that was hit by a forklift truck or re-

Kenya's Moi Scorn As New President

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 15 (AP)

— Daniel Arap Moi, a former schoolteacher, was sworn in yesterday as Kenya's second president, and he vowed to root out corruption in the nation's life.

Mr. Moi, 57, formerly vice-president, was the only candidate nominated to succeed President Jomo Kenyatta, who led Kenya to independence from the Britain and ruled for 15 years, until his death seven weeks ago.

Maryland Warehouse Conditions Criticized**GSA Storage Trashes U.S. Furniture**

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WPI)

Tons of unused metal office furniture bought by the General Services Administration for federal agencies like crushed, damaged, run over, rained upon, and forgotten in a huge warehouse east of Baltimore.

Referring to furniture damaged by water leaks, W.J. McCray, manager of the warehouse, said, "The roof has been leaking for all the six years since I've been here. We've complained, and GSA says it doesn't have the money." He said a contract recently was awarded to repair the roof.

Mr. Smith said he has also complained that the warehouse stacks furniture many layers high, even though the products can withstand the weight of only one layer. "The depot stacks it as it wants to," he said.

Since GSA has agreed with Art Metal to accept its merchandise without inspecting it, Mr. Smith said his role is limited to examining products only when GSA asks him to do so.

In the past year, he said, Art Metal has sent special crews to repair 225 clothing wardrobes that came with pins stuck in the door hinges, with missing shelves and defective paint jobs. He said the firm also repaired 500 file cabinets with broken locks and 360 cabinets with drawers that did not close.

Before that, Mr. Smith said, GSA contracting officers had maintained that GSA could not require Art Metal to fix its furniture.

"Before, we would find a defective Art Metal shipment and we sent the results to Washington. Usually, they would say we had no recourse," Mr. Smith said. "Now, we're coming to the point where we identify the causes and usually have them repair it or we repair it. Some of the Art Metal furniture has been here since 1975, when I got here," Mr. Smith said.

Investigations from the Senate Government Affairs's federal spending practices subcommittee are scheduled to go to Newark, N.J., to inspect Art Metal's plant. The company's metal office furniture has been the subject of complaints by federal agencies for years.

"Art Metal furniture was the worst thing you ever saw," said William Donavan, who inspected the furniture for the Internal Revenue Service in the 1960s. "It came with the tops off, the metal was flimsy, and the drawers wouldn't fit. We complained endlessly and nothing happened."

French Alps Toll Rises

BORDEAUX, France, Oct. 15 (AP) — Rescue authorities said yesterday that 127 persons have been killed skiing and mountaineering in the French Alps this year, and 227 have drowned in French waters. The death toll is 16 percent higher than last year.



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Many Governments Alarmed by Trend

'Guru' Religions on Rise in W. Europe

By David Minthorn

BONN, Oct. 15 (AP) - The Moon sect, Children of God, Hare Krishna, Scientology. The "guru" cults that beguiled young Americans in the early 1970s have spread to Western Europe, and several governments are alarmed.

These fringe religions are flourishing in West Germany, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy, a survey by the Associated Press showed.

Authorities in some of these countries have been disturbed by reports linking several sects to allegations about "hoo-hoo-wash" conversions, sexual abuse, fraud, visa violations and suicides.

Ten Hare Krishna monks were heavily fined in Frankfurt last April for begging \$1.2 million under false pretenses. They claimed that the money was intended for starving children in India, while it actually went to the sect's castle commune.

The Bonn government became so concerned about crime reports involving the cults that it launched a campaign last summer to warn young Germans against becoming involved. It estimated that 150,000 persons, most in the 14-to-28 age group, have joined about a dozen sects.

'Pursuit of Power'

"The common aim of these sects in West Germany is the pursuit of power and money. . . . The leaders scarcely believe the ideals they proclaim," said the Ministry of Youth, Family and Health, which is leading the anti-cult drive.

Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, the Society of Transcendental Meditation, Hare Krishna monks, the Divine Light Mission of Maharaj Ji, Moon David Berg's Children of God and Ron Hubbard's Church of Scientology are named in the warnings.

German parents' groups, working with Protestant and Roman Catholic churchmen, have cited the same cults in a collection of 34 case histories describing the psychological effects of membership.

"You get the impression the followers are bewitched, dazed and intoxicated," said the mother of a cult member.

"All these groups share fixation on an authoritarian, patriarchal leader, total obedience, strictly regimented community life and uncompromising rejection of the old society," the ministry said.

The sects have been able to grow in Western Europe — and the United States — because they enjoy constitutional privileges of faith and freedom of conscience.

"Unless there is some evidence of criminal activity, there is very little the government can do," said a Home Office spokesman in summ-

ing up Britain's policy on cults and fringe religions.

While many of the sects have caused local scares in Britain, only Scientology is officially regarded as a menace. A Home Office investigation in 1968 concluded that the sect was socially harmful, and foreign Scientologists were effectively barred from living in Britain, where their organization has its headquarters at a manor in Sussex.

Labourite member of Parliament Paul Rose, chairman of a parents' group trying to woe back youngsters from cults, appealed to the House of Commons in 1975 to clamp down on the Moonies, although no results were announced.

The Paris newspaper Le Monde published an interview last month with a 16-year-old girl who said she had proselytized herself in Corsica to lure men into the Children of God.

To Serve Seer
of Scientology, was convicted of fraud earlier this year by a French court and is appealing the verdict. He claims one million followers in France.

Membership figures of other cults in France are more modest. Rev. Moon claims 400, Children of God, 300 and Krishna, 2,000 to 3,000.

Two years ago in France, after reports on the grueling initiation rites of the Moonies, parents banded together to form a league to protect their children from the sect. Newspapers printed instructions on how to "deprogram" children, and the government began an investigation of the Moonies, although no results were announced.

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To Serve Seer
of Scientology, was convicted of fraud earlier this year by a French court and is appealing the verdict. He claims one million followers in France.

"We may as individuals take the view that the doctrines advanced by Mr. Moon are lunatic. We may be particularly suspicious of the motives of people who, while claiming to benefit humanity, have substantially enriched themselves. But these are matters of opinion, and surely it is one of the principles of a free society that people may propagate ideas which the majority of us do not share and do not believe."

Rev. Moon is currently in Britain resisting efforts to move him out. There are believed to be 3,000 of his followers in England, living on farms and in communes.

Elizabethan Estate

Transcendental meditation followers of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi are said to number 30,000 in Britain and are growing at a rate of 10,000 a year. This sect's country estate is Roydon Hall, an Elizabethan mansion in Kent.

The Hare Krishna movement has a mansion, bought for them by former Beatle George Harrison, in Hertfordshire. The Divine Light Mission claims more than 6,000 followers in Britain.

The French Interior Ministry said it has not taken any action against the sect for its alleged involvement in prostitution because "we can't really distinguish whether it is a personal wish or an activity sanctioned by their church."

The suicide of Lynette Phillips, 24, of Australia, by self-immolation earlier this month in Geneva apparently to protest social injustice, was tied to the cults. Her father said she had joined the small Indian sect, Ananda Marga, four years ago.

Police said a West German couple from the same cult burned themselves to death last Feb. 8 in West Berlin in a similar protest.

Mr. Hubbard, the U.S. founder

China's Vice Premier Begins Paris Visit

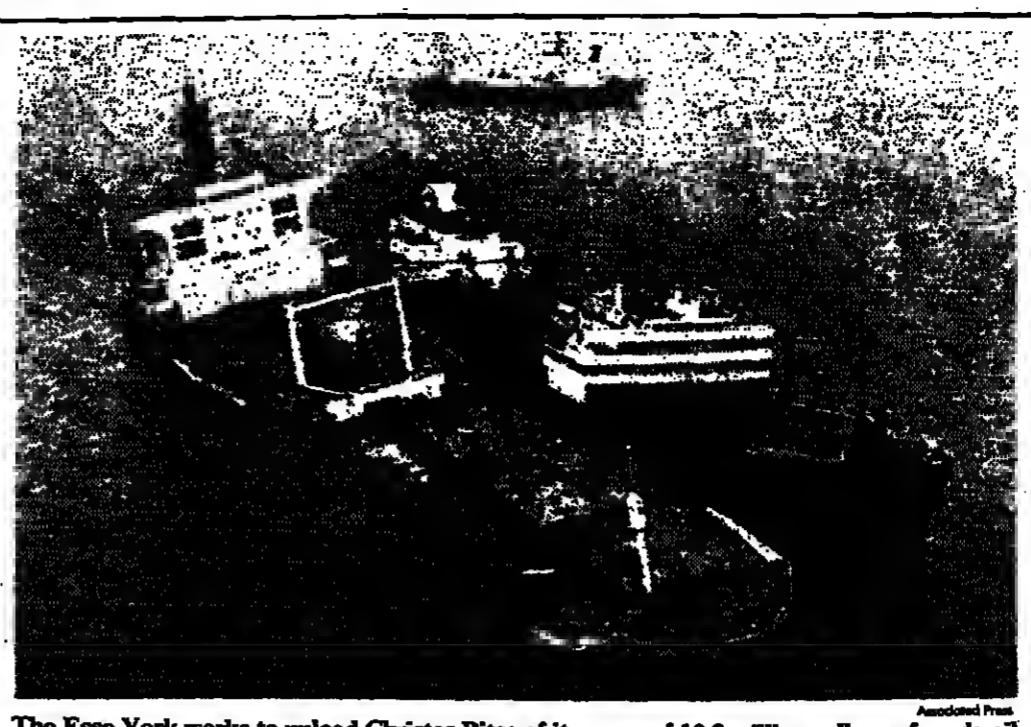
PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP) — Chinese Vice Premier Fang Yili arrived yesterday for a one-week visit amid reports that France and China will soon sign a long-term trade agreement involving 50 billion francs (\$11.75 billion).

Arriving from Cologne, where he signed a technological agreement, Mr. Fang was greeted at the airport by Premier Raymond Barre, who said that he expected the visit to expand cultural, scientific and and technical cooperation between the two countries.

However, there have been reports that the Moonies are a problem in Amsterdam, where they try to recruit students and other youths for their anti-Communist lectures.

Denmark is unofficially estimated to have at least 10,000 young cult members, ranging from Hare Krishna to Satanists. For the past few years, Lutheran church spokesmen and several newspapers have been campaigning against the activities of Scientology recruiters, but there has been no government action.

The police said they were sorry



Associated Press
The Esso York works to unload Christos Bitas of its cargo of 10.3 million gallons of crude oil.

Oil Pumped from Stricken Greek Tanker in Irish Sea

MILFORD HAVEN, Wales, Oct. 15 (AP) — The stricken Greek tanker Christos Bitas wallowed in the sea between the Irish and Welsh coasts today as pumping operations vital to her survival proceeded cautiously.

An estimated one million gallons of crude oil has spilled into the Irish sea from a gash in the ship's hull. The tanker ran onto rocks off this oil refinery port Thursday afternoon. Pumping will continue until the ship is believed safe enough to tow into port.

the Irish and Welsh coasts in an effort to save shoreline bird sanctuaries and sandy beaches from pollution.

By midday today, no oil had yet been reported on shore.

By dawn, more than 382,000 gallons of the Christos Bitas's 10.3 million gallons of oil had been transferred to the tanker Esso York. Two other tankers were standing by. Pumping will continue until the ship is believed safe enough to tow into port.

The 58,829-ton tanker's list improved one degree from 14 to 13 degrees overnight.

"Our efforts are meeting with a measure of success," said a spokesman at St. Ann's Head Coast Guard station.

Meanwhile, a fleet of 10 vessels sprayed detergents on an oil slick measuring 10 miles by 6 miles in the Irish sea this morning. Yesterday 18 ships sprayed the area with detergents.

Terrorist Nest' a False Alarm**Police Raids in W. Germany Draw Ire**

By John Vincor

BONN, Oct. 15 (NYT) — When the police tried to blast open the door of the "terrorist nest" they used too little dynamite and the door stayed shut. Then, when they aimed tear-gas grenades at the apartment, one smashed the wrong widow and landed on the dinner table of a Turkish immigrant worker.

The police said they were sorry Friday, promising to pay the damage and released the two students they thought were terrorists. But if the latest adventure of the Federal Criminal Bureau (BKA) has done wonders for the German comic tradition, it served more to reinforce the reputation of the terrorist hunters as incompetents.

After setbacks over the last year in which they disregarded clues to the whereabouts of Hans Martin Schleyer and let a series of terrorist suspects slip through their fingers,

bureau officials thought they were onto something in Hannover on Wednesday.

According to a spokesman, agents set up a round-the-clock surveillance operation near the apartment of Cornelia Van Dyck, after receiving "sure information" that her sister Elisabeth, a terrorist suspect, would be arriving for a birthday.

The raid began just after noon. But nothing worked. The dynamite charge that was supposed to have blasted open the door to the apartment was too weak. "We saw some running back and forth as if there was going to be resistance," an officer explained.

Then came the grenade bombardment. The police, armed with submachine guns, burst into the apartment and took the young man who was cowering in it to jail. Moments later, Cornelia Van Dyck was arrested when she returned to the apartment for lunch. Both were held on suspicion of being members of a criminal group.

After their release, a spokesman called the raid a "regrettable error." The firepower was necessary, he said, to create a "surprise effect" because "after all, from what our BKA people knew, we couldn't be leading our officers into a possible line of fire."

The pace of BKA bungling seems to have increased as the first anniversary, on Oct. 18-19, of the murder of Mr. Schleyer and the death of the terrorist leader, Andreas Baader, draws close.

About two weeks ago, an Austrian was pulled out of his car, a woman seized by police and an

Arab friend thrown to the ground in front of Hamburg's Hotel Atlantic after someone had overheard them talking in English about Lebanon, Palestinians and the Middle East situation.

The man turned out to be the Beirut correspondent of the Frankfurter Rundschau, the woman his wife, and the Arab a Lebanese interior decorator. The correspondent, as far as the police were concerned, resembled Christian Klar, a terrorist suspect, and the Lebanese friend looked like a contact with the Palestinian underground.

Under normal circumstances, the new errors would probably have some effect on the careers of the leading BKA officials. There is no one left to reprimand, though. Just days before the Hannover incident, the Interior Ministry made it known the chief of the BKA's anti-terrorist division would be transferred, two assistant federal chiefs removed from their posts and BKA agents removed from their posts and BKA agents would be playing less of a role in future investigations.

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Camp David (Cont.)

The spare official briefings from the early days of the Blair House sequel to the Camp David summit make it all sound almost too easy. "A good beginning" has been made; the atmosphere is "cordial, friendly and constructive." Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is predicting an agreement on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel by the first anniversary of Anwar Sadat's ground-breaking visit to Jerusalem — "if everybody works fast."

It looks, in other words, almost too good to be true. And so, predictably, warnings are already being sounded in some quarters that it is too good to be true. The skeptics are concerned that quick success in building in that part of the Camp David "framework for peace" that has to do with an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty will actually spoil the prospects for completing that part that would settle the wider conflict over the West Bank and Gaza, resolve the grievances of the Palestinians, to lead to a comprehensive and enduring settlement. With Egypt neutralized militarily as far and away the most powerful champion of the Palestinian cause, the theory goes, the rest of the Arabs will pose no serious threat, and Israel will lose further interest in fulfilling the rest of the bargain.

Perhaps. But it has been our conviction (only occasionally shaken during some difficult passages earlier this year) that in their initial Jerusalem encounter, President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin set out, as we said at the time, "on a road on which there can be no turning back." And that is more than ever our conviction now.

This is not to dismiss out of hand the signs of potential trouble. Jordan's King Hussein, whose eventual participation is crucial, is playing a cautious waiting game. The Saudi Arabians, also crucial, are saying more in private than in public. The Syrians are behaving like . . . Syrians. The Iraqis and Libyans and the other spoilers, who would wage war on Israel right down to the last Egyptian (or Syrian) soldier, are predictably biding their time. And so are the terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who make war on the innocent.

The Israelis, it has to be added, are not making life any easier for Mr. Sadat with his Arab brothers by their inflammatory emphasis on a "separate" peace with Egypt. And Mr. Sadat is not making it easier for Mr. Begin with his Israeli constituents by emphasizing tight linkage between an Israeli-Egyptian

peace treaty and a concurrent resolution of the whole Palestinian question.

But the truth is that it is possible to find some reinforcement for both perceptions in the essential flexibility — the artful ambiguity, if you will — of the Camp David "framework" itself. And given the fundamental conflicts of interest that remain between Israel and its Arab neighbors, that is as it should be; as with an airplane wing or a suspension bridge or any delicate piece of construction subject to inevitable stress, a certain flex had to be built in.

Thus President Carter was not engaging in doubletalk but sensibly acknowledging the realities in his response the other day, when he was pressed at his news conference about the issue of "linkage": "The two discussions, on the Sinai, which relates to Egypt and Israel only, on the one hand, and the West Bank-Gaza Strip discussions on the other, are not legally interconnected," he replied, "but I think throughout the Camp David talks and in the minds of myself, Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat, they are interrelated."

The problem, of course, will be to preserve the critical interrelationship — and in this Mr. Carter will have a vital part to play. But the commitments mutually exchanged at Camp David, and more or less explicitly expressed in the accords, will strengthen his hand. If a peace treaty with Egypt can be calculated to ease the pressure on Israel, it can also be calculated to alter Israel's own estimate of the risks it can then afford to take in coming to terms on the West Bank. Similarly, with Egypt at peace with Israel, the Arabs, hardliners as well as softliners, would almost surely have to reassess their own capabilities and objectives. The cumulative effect over time, we believe, would be to transform fundamentally the atmosphere — and ultimately the terms — in which both sides could address and eventually resolve the hard, bedrock issues having to do with the rights and interests of Arabs and Israelis alike.

Nothing is certain about any of this, we suppose. But we remain more than ever encouraged in the belief we expressed almost a year ago that "the peace for which the Middle East has waited and suffered is coming to be." It will come a lot closer in one huge progression if the negotiators at Blair House move as easily and rapidly as they now appear to be moving toward a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now What, Mr. Smith?

In Congress, in the country and even in the administration, Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia has gotten a respectful hearing for his contention that the United States ought to support the "internal settlement" that he and some of the black nationalists made in March. On the level of propaganda he has some considerable successes. But what else does he have? Specifically, does he see a way to convert his public standing (old plus new) into political clout that will actually sustain the Salisbury regime?

Contemplate the question. Rhodesia-Zimbabwe is at war. The situation of the Smith-led government is not one in which even large increments of acceptance and respectability are of much value except to morale. If the guerrillas keep coming on and the economy keeps shrinking and white emigration keeps going up — all likely — then the regard of Americans expressed at a distance will not matter.

The Congress has given Mr. Smith a hearing. But many legislators, we believe, see that as his due and hesitate to go further. It will take some very strenuous doing for the next Congress to lift sanctions and permit normal trade. Not just administration policy but also law (the Case-Javits amendment) require Salisbury first to negotiate with the guerrillas down a fatal path.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Caining on SALT

One concern which hangs over the whole world like a cloud of lead is that the Soviet Union and the United States should agree to limit their strategic nuclear weapons.

Whether the whole world likes it or not the two superpowers can kill many of the rest of us because of an unresolved argument about a bomber yet to be built or by a simple misunderstanding. So the news that a SALT-2 agreement is in sight (in the sight, that is, of the two people who matter first, [Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei] Gromyko and [U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus] Vance) is good news for all.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 16, 1903

PARIS — France's royal visitors, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena of Italy, devoted most of the day yesterday to a visit to Versailles, stopping at the toy farm of Marie Antoinette. They began their day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the assembled crowd, comparatively small because of the early hour, was kept in order by soldiers and mounted police. After returning from Versailles, the visitors rode on the Avenue of the Opera, which was spanned by a brilliant lattice of illuminated arches.

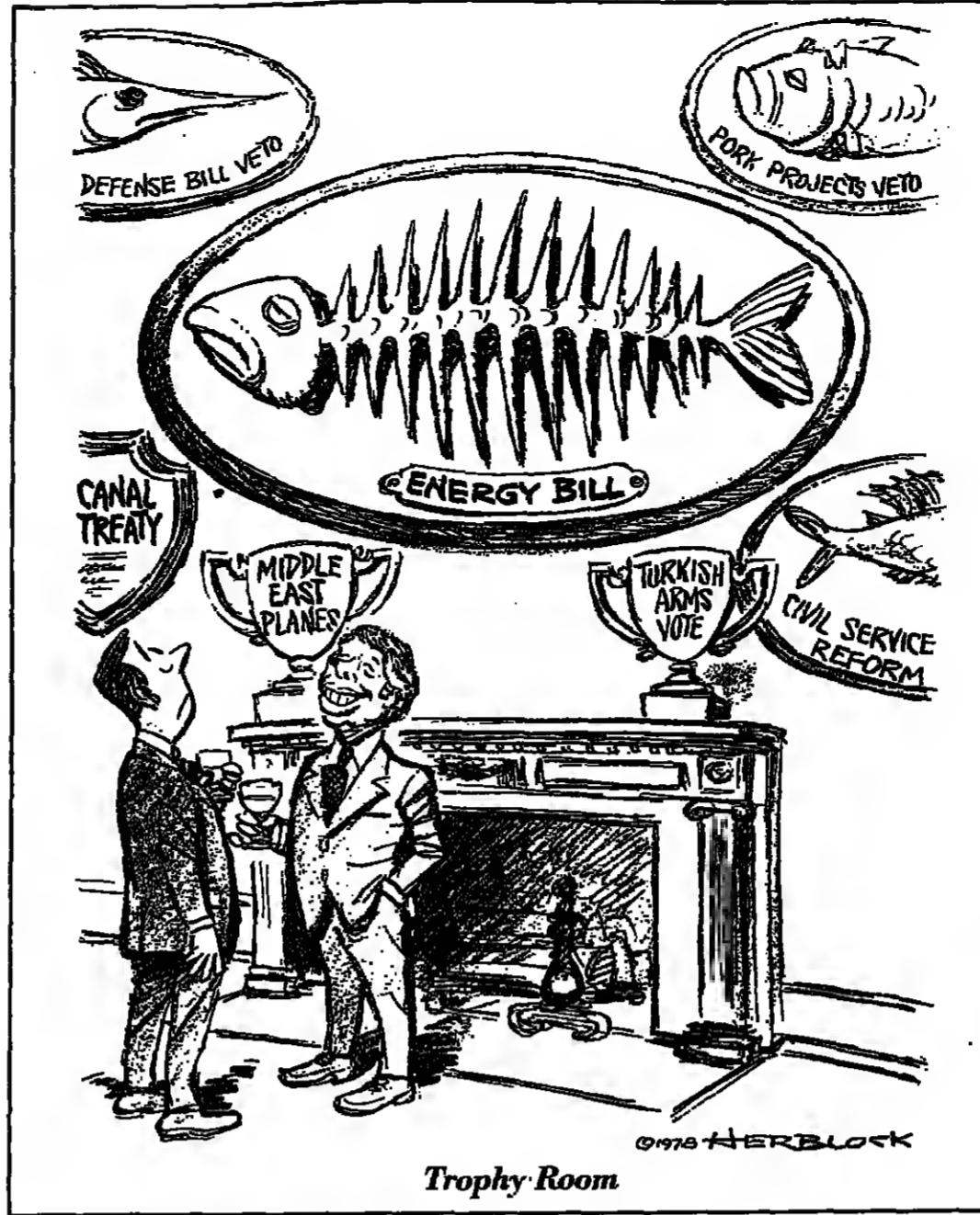
Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1928

NEW YORK — Making new transatlantic air history in the teeth of severe weather conditions, the crippled Count Zeppelin airship — largest in the world — slit slowly through the afternoon dusk to safely land its 60 passengers at the Naval Field at Lakehurst, N.J. Earlier the silver giant had circled the White House and then proceeded to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and finally New York, where it glided from the Battery up Broadway, receiving a stupendous welcome from the hundreds of thousands of persons.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The *Herald Tribune* cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

J. K. 16/10/78



Carter, Inflation and 1980

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Here's a scenario on which a bunch bet might pay off for a gambling man:

Scene One: Later this month, President Carter announces with much fanfare his "tough, new anti-inflation program" — a mixture of guidelines and jawboning under which the administration will urge that average wage increases he held to 7 percent annually and average price increases to 5½ percent a year. Carter is not expected to offer WIN buttons to those cooperating with this approach.

Scene Two: For the rest of this year and most of 1979, the tough new program fails to subdue inflation or even to offset the inflationary effects of January increases in Social Security payroll taxes and the minimum wage.

Scene Three: Suddenly, just before the primary season opens the election year of 1980, Carter goes before Congress to ask for mandatory controls to hold wages and prices to some level far enough in the past so that last-minute increases cannot be boogled through. He then campaigns in 1980 as a budget cutter, inflation fighter and peacemaker.

Never?

It is true, of course, that President Carter has repeatedly said he will never — no, never — move to mandatory controls. But in his 1976 campaign he said he would use controls if necessary, so he could always claim to be going back to his original position. Besides, polls show that the public would favor controls: as inflation creeps right along, or maybe breaks into a gallop, such a move probably would be politically popular, as it was for Richard Nixon in 1971.

More important, almost no one outside the administration expects Carter's new program to work.

The alternative for Mr. Smith is to take the new sympathy he has won here and to use it to bolster Salisbury's position in negotiations. To many outsiders, the particular negotiations that seem to be most promising would be with the branch of the guerrillas led by Joshua Nkomo, but that is for the Smith government to determine. What with his American trip and the Zambia border opening and his government's new abolition of racial discrimination, he is in what may be the last half-decent position he may ever be in to try to strike a deal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

er, while most prices continued to rise, with a serious depression as a possible consequence.

Meany's views apparently have not shaken White House determination to stop short of controls. A high-ranking official told Hobart Bowen of the Washington Post that "the position here is no controls . . . period."

Not only may such brave words ultimately have to be eaten, as a matter of economic and political necessity, but Carter may be missing the best moment he will have for taking drastic steps against inflation. It was noticeable, for example, that the House of Representatives strongly endorsed his veto of the inflationary, pork-barrel "public works" bill, then the Senate Appropriations Committee capitulated to the president and eliminated from a new bill all of the wasteful and unnecessary water projects that he had opposed.

Scene Two: For the rest of this year and most of 1979, the tough new program fails to subdue inflation or even to offset the inflationary effects of January increases in Social Security payroll taxes and the minimum wage.

That is called "clout," a commodity of which Carter used to be in short supply. But since Camp David, and as more of his most important legislative proposals finally emerge from Congress, he looks more and more like a man in charge of things — hence, more and more like the popular American idea of a president. Strong action projects that he had opposed.

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Many Americans Find Grass Not Greener Overseas

By Belli Stumbo

LOS ANGELES — It happens all the time. Americans are constantly packing their bags and kissing off their homeland, in hopes that life will be better elsewhere.

How often it happens is anybody's guess. Since few give up U.S. citizenship, the State Department has no way of determining which of the thousands of Americans living abroad are long-term tourists and how many regard themselves as emigrants.

In fact, according to State Department statistician Eula Landenmore, no official effort to keep track of American emigrants has been made since 1957, when the Immigration and Naturalization Service concluded that its own program was a confusing, inaccurate failure. "At best, it was never much more than educated guesswork," she said.

Nonetheless, authorities continue to venture educated guesses about American emigration patterns. Among other things, most agree that despite the publicity generated by the exodus of young draft evaders during the Vietnam War, neither age nor politics has any special bearing on emigration.

National Pastime

To the contrary, Americans of all ages and backgrounds scatter regularly to countries all over the globe. It is clear that emigrating is no big deal to many Americans nowadays. Many simply pick up and go — sometimes for economic reasons, other times for adventure, occasionally out of disgust at America, and often for personal reasons ranging from loneliness, frustration, and anger to boredom.

And, for many, the grass turns out to be no greener across the border.

* * *

Margaret James, 37, lay in bed dreading the new day. It was raining again, the bedding felt cold and damp, and even her hair seemed permeated by that dusty, musty odor she had come to associate with everything Australian.

It had been three years since Margaret and Tom James, in pursuit of a better life, emigrated with their four children from Detroit to Sydney.

As she stood in her unheated bathroom, she struggled to remember whatever had possessed them to leave the United States in the first place.

She recalled, shivering as she dressed, that it had seemed like a thrilling adventure, pioneering in a brand-new land of unspoiled beauty, endless opportunity and cute little koala bears.

She and her husband, married at 17, had been bored with their dreary life in Detroit, where he was a quality-control inspector for Ford and she was an ASP supermarket checker. Their only goal in life, it had seemed to her in those days, was to buy a house in the suburbs.

New Goal

Her goal in life now was to get back, as soon as possible, to the land of central heating, hot running water and decent wages.

She no longer took anything material for granted, not even a new pair of shoes. Margaret James, a middle-income American, had learned the meaning of being poor.

She headed downstairs where her children were already eating breakfast around the old kerosene stove. In the gray morning gloom — it always struck her as a dramatic Dickensian scene — a shabby little band of paupers huddled together.

Margaret James hoped they would be rescued any day now, because Tom James had returned to the United States to work six months ago. Barely able to make ends meet in Australia, the Jameses had finally decided that there was no other way they would ever be able to save the entire family's air fare home.

Children Work

Meanwhile, however, with her husband gone, Margaret James, who earned \$51 weekly at a Sydney supermarket, had not been able to keep her family fed. And so her two oldest children, 15 and 16, had been forced to quit school and go to work too. The boy sold appliances in a department store and the girl worked all day in a sandwich shop.

Of all her hardships as an American emigrant abroad, it was this one alone that sometimes made Margaret James cry at night.

Many American emigrants, it seems, come home like Margaret and Tom James because they have been economically whipped. Either they couldn't find jobs or, if they did, they discovered that they were being paid too little to survive in a higher-priced country.

And it is a rare American who moves to Rome, literally intending to do as the Romans do. Americans abroad expect to live as well as, if not considerably better than, they did at home. Hardship is a matter of novelty, to be suffered strictly at one's individual discretion — and when the novelty wears off, American patience quickly runs out.

Loneliness

Other Americans return home because, quite simply, they get lonely. Even if they understand the language — and not all do — the cultural, religious, historical and political differences often combine to underscore to the American that



Royce Davis
high life in El Salvador



Margaret James
found poverty in Australia

he is, and will always be, "a foreigner."

This feeling of alienation exists whether or not the American has settled into a country friendly to the U.S. government. Either way, he is likely to be saddled with a stereotype, whether it is that all Americans are rich or that they are all warmongering imperialist dogs.

Americans obviously come home for countless other reasons, too — everything from their sudden craving for a Big Mac every Saturday night to their concern about property rights abroad.

Common American complaints

are seldom heard from repatriates: taxes, inflation, traffic jams, billboards, crowded golf courses, etc.

They appreciate burgers and other fast foods, laundromats, campaign rhetoric, telephones and even the most mindless TV situation comedy.

* * *

"It was terrible," said Margaret James, now 42, speaking of her family's Australian experience. "I was cold more often than I ever was in Detroit. I can still remember that awful musty smell to everything, and we all worked harder than we ever had in our lives — and

got nothing but the barest survival return."

"But I still wouldn't trade the experience for anything, because if we didn't get our fresh new start in Australia, it helped us to get one when we came home. We learned a lot about ourselves in Australia, and we learned to appreciate America as we hadn't done before. I never felt so free."

The first thing, Margaret and Tom James did upon their return

was move to California and get a divorce, having decided that Detroit was merely a scapegoat for their own bad marriage. Then, they

"hate to sound like a bad sport," she concludes, "but the truth is, Americans are spoiled."

For all the other emigrants in Australia — the southern Europeans, people from Ceylon, Chile

enrolled all their children in school again.

After that, they set about appreciating the smaller things in life: "Like the choices Americans have, in supermarkets, furniture stores, dress shops — you don't find that luxury in Australia."

Sexist Society

Now a data processor, Margaret James discovered, she said, that Australia is one of the most sexist societies in the civilized world, a place "where women still can't go into bars alone or get credit without a male co-signature."

Margaret James does not want to sound totally negative, however.

Public transportation was cheap and excellent, "which was a good thing, since a car costs around \$10,000."

Australian public schools put American education to shame, she and her children all agree. Junior high school students learn college trigonometry. When the James children reentered American schools, they were skipped grades ahead.

But most tourist literature is misleading, Mrs. James said. "It's sort of like advertising America with nothing but pictures of Yosemite. Australia has big, smoggy industrial cities, too. And the only koala bear I saw was in a zoo."

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attacked, we will defend ourselves. We hope that the United States will play a restraining role in the region, but if you choose to pour in arms we will turn to the U.S.S.R. and they are so friendly to us they will give us whatever we need to deal with the situation," he said.

In Evidence

Kabul's Soviet friends have been increasingly in evidence since the April revolution and are undoubtedly far more influential than they were during the Daud period. Although Afghanistan has never had a Communist Party openly designated as such, a Soviet-oriented Marxist-Leninist movement began operating underground shortly after World War II and eventually surfaced as the Khalq (Masses) Party when King Zahir Shah legalized political parties in 1965.

Eschewing the Communist ideal in order to avoid antagonizing orthodox Islamic groups, the Khalq and a dissident group that broke off from the party, the Parcham (Flag) Party, were organized in the manner of Communist parties elsewhere and took a pro-Soviet line in international Communist affairs. In 1977 Khalq and Parcham merged to form the People's Democratic Party.

Since the coup, Khalq elements, led by Mr. Taraki and Mr. Amin, have dominated the ruling party, purging Parcham leaders who have attempted to give the new regime a doctrinaire Communist character. But Moscow appears to endorse this moderate line. The real question is not whether Moscow has increased its leverage over Kabul but whether this leverage will be used to restrain or encourage Afghan support for separatist movements in Pakistan.

If the new regime is able to consolidate its domestic power base, it is likely to seek Soviet support for a more aggressive policy in the borderlands, especially if the political situation in Pakistan and Iran continues to deteriorate. Soviet and Afghan interests are not necessarily identical, however, for Moscow may prefer to concentrate on countering Chinese influence in the area and to keep Pakistan and Iran intact in the hope that Gen. Zia and the shah can be replaced by more cooperative regimes.

One of the major unanswered questions concerning the Pushtun areas is the attitude of several powerful independent tribes — the Afridis, Mohmands, Mahsuds, and Wazirs — which inhabit the more remote Pushtun areas directly straddling the border near the Khyber Pass.

These tribes have shown considerable support for the Pushtunistan cause in the past, but do not want to lose the smuggling profits made possible by their control of key sectors of the border. Moreover, their attitude toward the Taraki government in Kabul is ambivalent. They are attracted by the strong Pushtun cast of the new regime and by its promises of economic reform. At the same time, influential Communists in Kabul will destroy their Islamic traditions.

In Western press coverage, the political crisis in Pakistan has been presented largely in terms of the personal forces of Mr. Bhutto or as a struggle between democratic and authoritarian forces. But the real underlying issue confronting Islamabad is whether to move toward greater centralization or toward a much looser federalism. Pakistan poses an unusual constitutional dilemma because its tribal minorities have historically occupied 57 percent of its land area but constitute only 17 percent of its population — as against a Punjabi majority of 58 percent. Gen. Zia wants to maintain a dialogue with the leaders of the minority provinces to prevent them from allying with Mr. Bhutto's followers, but he has shown no signs of compromise on the key issue of provincial autonomy.

In contrast, separatism in Iran is a much more manageable problem, and the Baluchis are not a major factor in the anti-shah movement. One reason is that the Baluchi areas are a relatively small corner of the country. Another is that the Baluchis have not posed a significant military challenge to Tehran since they were defeated in 1923. Using sophisticated military surveillance, well-directed largesse to tribal chieftains, and a few cautious economic development programs, the shah has kept organized opposition to a minimum.

Official Concern

Iranian officials say that they can handle their Baluchis if outside powers do not interfere, but they are concerned that a separatist movement on the Pakistani side of the porous desert border might prove contagious. The shah has repeatedly expressed a readiness bordering on eagerness to intervene in Pakistani Baluchistan militarily. In effect, Tehran has begun to treat Pakistani Baluchistan as a quasi-protectorate, which has aroused considerable uneasiness among Pakistani leaders.

Just as Baluchistan dominates the shah's worst-case scenario, Pakistanis have their own haunting nightmare of economic and political disintegration culminating in an Indo-Iranian-Afghan arrangement to divide up the country. Iran would get Baluchistan, Afghanistan the Pushtun areas; and India the Punjab and Sind.

Although the shah's alarmist reading of Soviet intentions may prove to be correct, Moscow's doctrinal position is open-ended. Soviet ideologists were overtly sympathetic to separatism during the early years of Pakistan's existence but have softened their line to counter Chinese overtures to Islamabad. While there are four nationalities in Pakistan, they argue, progressiveness in the minority provinces should work for a united front with like-minded forces throughout the country.

There was no evidence of direct Soviet support for the Baluchis during the 1973-77 insurgency, and the most significant Baluchi separatist groups were not Soviet-controlled as of the middle of this year. In contrast to the PPLF in Afghanistan, with its long-standing pro-Soviet orientation, the PPLF has avoided identification with either Moscow or Peking.

In seeking to contain the Afghan revolution, the United States can play a significant but limited role. Concerning Afghanistan, the United States should help strengthen national Communist tendencies and should discourage Pakistani support of Afghan emigre efforts to destabilize the new regime. This would lead to a tightening of the Soviet grip on Kabul.

Concerning the Baluchi and Pushtun movements, the United States should encourage political settlements based on greater autonomy within the existing Pakistani and Iranian political structures. As a supplier of economic aid to Pakistan, the United States should promote equitable economic development policies to moderate discriminatory policies toward the borderlands. More important, as the principal source of military supplies for Islamabad and Tehran, Washington should seek to forestall counterinsurgency programs. The Baluchistan and Pushtunistan problems are essentially political, and military approaches only play into the hands of the separatists.



Joseph and Edith Ostrow
happiness was an electric dishwasher

dates to sound like a spoiled American.

"To tell the truth, it was very hard for me," she said tentatively, almost apologetically. "Joseph had his work. But I spoke no Hebrew. I was in my late 50s and I was partially blind in one eye."

"I was very lonely. I couldn't understand even the simplest things, like how to stop for good prices at the small markets, instead of the supermarkets."

The Laundry

"But, mostly, it was the laundry. It became a symbol. After a few months, I believed that happiness in this world amounts to one thing: owning an automatic washer."

Obviously, Joseph Ostrow, who liked his job, would have been pleased to buy his wife a washing machine. But, by the time he had saved the money, it was too late. By then, Edith Ostrow was blaming her discontent on all things Israeli.

She was afraid of terrorist attacks. She came to hate the odor of gefilte fish, the sight of yarmulkes and the sounds of Hebrew conversations.

Edith Ostrow, daughter of a long line of New York Jews, was becoming, in effect, anti-Semitic.

The Ostrows now live in Hollywood, in the old Knickerbocker Hotel, recently converted into a low-cost hostel for senior citizens who live primarily on Social Security.

He was unhappy. "In Israel, I could have worked, most likely, until I was 75," he said, watching a TV game show. "Here, I am a useless old man."

"There's a lot to be said for being a big fish in a little pond," drawls Royce Davis, who invested his money in a construction business in El Salvador, went broke two years later and is now back home, building the real-estate market in order to recoup his losses.

A candid man, Mr. Davis said he picked El Salvador because, apart from his natural affinity for Central American political intrigue, "I knew I could live like a king there — and I did."

He lived in a big home, drove one of the two Lincoln Continentals in town, and had servants. Women fell all over him, and he had a wonderful feeling of power.

"I mean, just the fact that I'm 6 feet 4 and the average guy down there is 5'5" made me feel terrific," he said, grinning. "And, if they'd admit it, most Americans emigrate with this fantasy of living like a Yankee god. We're spoiled in this country, you see. We constantly dream of getting more than what we've got. And we usually do."

Yankee Dollars

"But, in a small, developing country like El Salvador, you can take your Yankee dollars down and actually own people who have nothing. Americans love being looked up to."

And so, when Davis lost his job, for maybe \$300 a month, and lived like they do, Ha," said Davis, who, with his dark beard, black Stetson and swaggering ease, looks the part of soldier of fortune.

Besides, Davis said, when the good life and the power trip vanished, there's not a lot to recommend El Salvador over the United States. The weather's better in California. And, he's not as lonely in Los Angeles.

Marrying five times already, Mr. Davis has no interest in finding another wife, he said. "But I do enjoy communicating with women of my own age."

Never Possible

In El Salvador, not only was he handicapped by speaking only passable Spanish, "but most of the women my age have been married with a lot of 19-year-old girls to mess around with — and, believe it or not, that gets old," he adds. "I wanted to really get to know them. Salvadorans as people — but, for an American in my position, that is never possible."

All things considered, Davis said, he is not at all unhappy to be back home again, although he will probably emigrate again, when he gets some money together.

"I'm part of that generation that read romantic travel books. I'm programmed to keep hunting for the frontier," he said simply. "But, one thing is certain: There's no way in hell I'd ever consider giving up my U.S. citizenship."

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accession of the Pushtun areas now in Pakistan, of the creation of an Afghan-oriented, nominally independent Pushtunistan there, as a way of bolstering their power at home.

This irredentist aspiration is justified by invoking memories of the Pushtun kings in Kabul who ruled up to the Indus a century ago and as far as the Gulf through Baluchi tributaries. Pushtun nationalism is also reflected in attempts to Pushtunize Afghan

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Euromarket

(Continued from Page 11)
to have appeal and three issues are on offer.

• Long Term Credit Bank of Japan is seeking \$75 million for seven years, offering to pay a quarter point over the middle of the bid-offered rate for six-month Eurodolars although the market is accustomed to coupons pegged over the offered rate. The Bank of Tokyo recently floated \$30 million at these terms and was not very well received, although its performance was affected by the long 15-year maturity. While most investors' eyes are riveted on a junior first coupon, managers have reduced the guarantee on the coupon to 5.9 percent from the 6.1 percent the Bank of Tokyo offered.

• Gotabanken of Sweden is seeking \$5 million for 10 years, offering a quarter-point over the six-month offered rate or a minimum of 6 percent.

• Banque Exterieure d'Algerie is raising \$40 million for seven years, offering to pay 2% over the six-month offered rate or a minimum of 7.1% percent. The terms are less attractive than those on its outstanding issue of 4% point over interbank with a minimum of 8.1% percent.

• Venezuela's 150 million DM of 12-year bonds were issued at par with a coupon of 6.1% percent.

In the private placement market, Eurofins sold 80 million DM of 10-year paper carrying a coupon of 5.1% percent and an issue price of 9.9%. Both Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank made 100 million DM, five-year private placements carrying coupons of 5.1% percent. Commerzbank priced its paper at 9.9% while Deutsche Bank sold its notes at prices ranging from 9.9 to 10.

At the same time, Deutsche Bank offered to the market 500 million DM of 5 percent Canadian notes which the bank had taken on its own books last May as part of a 1.5 billion DM financing it had arranged for the government. These notes, due in 1984, were offered at 9.9%. The resale caused the price of Canada's 600 million DM, 4.1% percent notes due 1983 to slip about 1% point to 9.8, raising their yield to 5.1% percent compared to 5.15 percent on the recent reoffering.

The operation raised some hard feeling among West German bankers who felt that Deutsche Bank should have cleared the paper at 9.9% while Deutsche Bank restricted the growth in the money market.

The capital market subcommittee has scheduled only 425 million of new DM Eurobonds in the coming month, down from 275 million DM last month. However the volume will actually be heavier as some 300 million DM for European supranational institutions, which are not subject to the queue system, is expected to be launched and there is expected to be a continuing flow of convertible-bond private placements for Japanese firms.

Currently on offer are:

• 150 million DM for BankAmerica Overseas Finance. This will be a 12-year issue to be redeemed

in one stage at the end of the final year and will carry a coupon of 5.4 percent. If the terms on the outstanding issue for Chase Manhattan are any indication — a 6 percent coupon on a 15-year issue having an average life of 10 years and currently trading at 10.1% for a yield of 5.9 percent, the new issue should be priced at 9.9%.

• 150 million DM for Austria. This 12-year issue, with an average life of 9.5 years, will also carry a coupon of 5.1% percent.

• 80 million DM for Olympus Optical in seven-year convertible bonds carrying a coupon of 3.1% percent.

Still waiting to be priced are a 150 million DM issue for Argentina (10 years with a coupon of 6.1% percent), a 100 million DM for Banque Exterieure d'Algerie (seven years with a coupon of 7.1% percent) and a 50 million DM, nine-year convertible for Marudai Food of Japan carrying a coupon of 3.1% percent.

• Banque Exterieure d'Algerie is raising \$40 million for seven years, offering to pay 2% over the six-month offered rate or a minimum of 7.1% percent. The terms are less attractive than those on its outstanding issue of 4% point over the interbank with a minimum of 8.1% percent.

The only other dollar issue on offer is a \$40 million convertible for Central Telephone & Utilities Corp. The 15-year subordinated debentures are expected to carry a coupon of 7% percent and the conversion price is expected to be around 12% percent over the New York Stock Exchange quote when the final terms are set. Managers estimate that the company can save almost a quarter of a point on the coupon by floating the issue here rather than in the New York market given the scarcity value of U.S. convertibles.

Despite the 2.15 percent appreciation of the Deutsche mark during the week, prices of DM Eurobonds sagged. Dealers said the only evident reason was a spillover from disenchantment in the domestic market, where investors fear that interest rates will be driven higher by the continuing high level of dollar support operations by the central bank which will either fuel inflation or drive the Bundesbank to restrict the growth in the money supply.

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Used Press Photo

Evert Takes Indoor Title In Three Sets Over Wade

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Oct. 15 (AP) — Chris Evert rebounded from a first-set defeat yesterday to win the U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Tournament with a 6-7, 6-2, 6-4 victory over Virginia Wade. It was Evert's first victory in the 70-year-old tournament.

Evert defeated Wendy Turnbull, 6-4, 6-0, Friday night to advance to the finals. Wade overcame Kerry Reid, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, in a see-saw match to win the other berth.

Wade, relying on her strong serve and matching Evert with a superb backhand, assumed a 3-1 lead in the first set and won the tie-breaker, 7-4. But Evert's long crossing shots took their toll on Wade, who appeared to tire in the final two sets.

Evert took command of the second set when Wade missed an easy slam shot to go ahead, 3-2. She took 16 of the next 17 points, including 14 in a row, to win the set

decisively. Evert never trailed in the final set and went to match point in the final game before winning.

In the doubles championship, Reid and Turnbull easily defeated Leslie Hunt and Ilana Kloss, 6-3, 6-3.

Hunt and Kloss gained the finals of the doubles event by defeating Sue Barker and Virginia Ruzici, 6-3, 6-1.

Yankees Drop Coach

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — Art Fowler, the New York Yankee pitching coach, will not return to the team next season. Fowler, 56, is a long-time friend of former manager Billy Martin.

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